FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *UN tanks in "kill Reds" drive shelled Seoul.*
A *Red China said UN action calling it aggressor bars peace.*
Russia again demanded Big 4 conference on Germany.
Gen. Eisenhower won much U.S. support for Atlantic defense.
British Govt. survived 3 tests of confidence in Commons.
"Titoist" crisis hit Italian Communist Party.

Domestic News: *Pres. Truman asked $10 billion tax boost.*
2 more test atomic blasts rocked Nevada.
Senators accused RFC of playing politics in making loans.
House extended, curbed Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.
National RR strike petered out after Govt. appeals, threats.
Wm. Remington, convicted of perjury, got 5-year sentence.
B *83 died in N.J. train wreck—U.S.' worst in 33 years.*

KOREA

Allied Shells Hit Seoul. Although the Chinese Reds vowed to fight to the finish because of UN action branding them as aggressors, they took more heavy punishment this week from UN forces waging a "limited offensive" near Seoul. The allied drive carried to the outskirts of the city, which was shelled Feb. 8 by U.S. tanks as well as artillery.

A U.S. 8th Army memorandum to war correspondents Feb. 8 implied that the Allies had no intention of trying to recapture
C Seoul for the present. But it said the "kill Communists" campaign against the enemy's Seoul defenses was turning into an important victory from the standpoint of Red casualties. Large convoys of Red reinforcements were reported moving toward Seoul from Manchuria Feb. 8 but were under U.S. air attack.

The fighting Feb. 2-8 on the western sector of the front saw Allied spearheads virtually close the gap between Anyang and Seoul's Han River barrier. In the central sector UN troops drove northward about 6 miles above Hoengsong and Yoju, creating a bulge to within about 28 miles of the 38th Parallel east of Seoul. UN warships again bombarded Inchon on the west
D coast Feb. 4. The *U.S.S. Missouri* joined Feb. 7 in shelling Red positions near Kangnung on the east coast. [See pp. 34M-35A]

Reds Say UN Bars Peace. The UN Gen. Assembly's adoption of a U.S. resolution charging Red China with aggression in Korea has "blocked the path to a peaceful settlement," Chinese Red Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai declared in a broadcast from Peking Feb. 3. He denounced the UN action as "naked deceit . . . an insult to the Chinese people," and said Red China would "absolutely pay no attention to" the new Good Offices Com. created under the resolution. Indian delegate Sir Benegal N. Rau was correct in predicting during debate on the measure that it would mean "no cease-fire, no negotiations and no peaceful settlement," Chou asserted. [See pp. 33D-E, 34C, G]

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However, many delegates in Lake Success, N.Y. still had hopes of starting new negotiations with the Reds. Word was going around Washington that the U.S. might be willing to re-draw the line in Korea at the 38th Parallel. The State Dept. left this question open by saying in a statement Feb. 2 it did not want to indulge in "speculation about the 38th Parallel at this time." UN Assembly Pres. Nasrollah Entezam of Iran picked Sven Grafstrom, 48, Sweden's chief UN delegate, as one of his 2 associates on the Good Offices Com. Feb. 6. The 3d membership was offered to Lester B. Pearson of Canada. Rau, who served on the old UN Truce Com. with Entezam and Pearson, refused Feb. 5 to be on the Good Offices Com. [See pp. 34E, G, 33J]

Reds Lose on Manchuria, Formosa. Russia's complaint that
F the U.S. committed aggression against China last year when U.S. planes overshot Korea and attacked points in Manchuria was thrown out, 49-5 (Soviet bloc in minority), by the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. Feb. 7. The committee tabled indefinitely another Soviet charge of aggression over U.S. protection of Formosa from Red invasion. When the cases were brought up for debate Feb. 2, U.S. delegate Warren R. Austin called them "mere fabrication for Soviet purposes." Red China complained that it was not given time to send a spokesman to the debate. [See Vol. X, pp. 405C, 362M-N, 361J]

OTHER FAR EASTERN DEVELOPMENTS

G

Japanese Peace Pact Talks. John Foster Dulles, in Tokio to survey the views of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Japanese leaders on a Japanese peace treaty, said Feb. 2 Japan could have a defense pact with the U.S. for the asking, but Washington would not "impose" such an alliance. He warned the Japanese Jan. 31 they cannot make deals for return of islands they signed away in the World War II surrender. Dulles, GOP adviser to the State Dept., arrived in Tokio Jan. 26. [See Vol. X, p. 423D-E]

U.S. on Chiang's Troops. The U.S. has not backed Chiang
H Kai-shek's Formosa Nationalist Army in an invasion of the Red-held Chinese mainland because Chiang's force would be outnumbered "at least 8 to one" and is needed to defend Formosa, Asst. State Secy. Jack K. McFall told Rep. Horace Seely-Brown (R., Conn.) in a letter made public Feb. 1. McFall said Chiang's offer of troops for Korea had not been accepted because (1) they would have to be equipped and there are South Koreans who can use the same equipment, and (2) "views of many other participating countries" have to be considered. [See p. 15E]

Indian Food Relief Backed. Paving the way for an expected Presidential recommendation that India be given 2 million tons of U.S. grains to ward off famine, 23 Democratic and Republican Senators and Congressmen sent Mr. Truman a letter Feb. 5 backing such action. Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, called in by Mr. Truman Feb. 7, agreed to act as adviser to the President on relief to India because "this is . . . in the category of Christianity," not "politics." [See pp. 34H, K-L, 19E-F]

J

GERMANY

Moscow Renews Big 4 Parley Demand. For the 3d time since Nov. 3, Russia told the U.S., Britain and France in notes Feb. 5 there should be an early Big 4 Foreign Ministers conference devoted mainly to the issue of West German rearmament. Western
K notes to Russia Jan. 23 offering a conference on all East-West disputes brought this Soviet reply (published Feb. 6): Main threat of war lies in Western plans for "restoration . . . of a regular German Army" and "an increase in armaments in Europe and the U.S. to . . . an enormous degree." Russia warned it would be "intolerable" for the West to avoid a conference until

West German and Atlantic rearmament are "accomplished facts." Moscow added that it "considers possible the examination of other questions" in a Big 4 meeting but made it clear that emphasis should be on Germany. The Russians raised no objections to preliminary talks in Paris proposed by the West. [See p. 28A]

U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson told a news conference Feb. 7 that a vast buildup of armaments by the Soviet Union and its satellites, not the defensive rearmament of the West, was the cause of world unrest. He said Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary have armies far bigger than their World War II peace treaty limits. (Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia estimates those Soviet satellite armies at 660,000 men as against a treaty limit of 273,500. The *N.Y. Herald Tribune* said Feb. 7 that present Soviet forces are estimated at 4,050,000 men, with 2.5 million in the army, 600,000 in the navy, 550,000 in an air force having over 25,000 warplanes and 400,000 in security forces.) [See Vol. X, p. 423M]

Adenauer Backs West. Taking notice of public opinion polls that showed West Germans over 40% in favor of trying to be neutral in an East-West war, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer warned in a broadcast Feb. 7 that German neutrality was a "seductive" prospect that would play into Soviet hands. He urged the "building of a protective (Western) front" and demanded that the West German Govt. be consulted by the Big 4 whenever they discuss Germany's future. [See p. 27L]

Western Military Talks. The Allied-German Military Com. in Bonn recessed Feb. 2 and referred results of its first round of meetings to higher government levels. German negotiators Hans Speidel and Adolf von Heusinger were said to have recommended that German units for Atlantic defense be larger than regimental combat teams but smaller than divisions. They raised many technical questions such as air support for German troops and the legal status of Germans captured by the Soviets.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told members of Congress Feb. 1 he wanted "no unwilling contingents" of Germans in his Atlantic army and said political questions should be settled with the Germans first. [See pp. 42G-J, 27K-L]

Reds Revise Unity Offer. The East German People's Chamber gave unanimous approval Jan. 30 to a revised bid by East German Premier Otto Grotewohl for unification of the East and West German states. Grotewohl appealed directly to the West German Bundestag. His message was worded so as to seemingly accept many of West German Chancellor Adenauer's conditions for unification talks. The Red Premier said he was willing to consider reducing numerical strength of the Soviet-zone People's Police if satisfied about police arrangements in the West. He proposed establishment of an "All-German Constituent Council" to plan for unification of Germany "on a peaceful and democratic basis," arrange for "free, general, equal, secret and direct elections" and negotiate for a peace treaty that would end the Big 4 occupation. But he said the transfer of the Oder-Neisse territory to Poland, opposed by West Germany, was a settled matter. (The territorial transfer was confirmed in the signing of an East German-Polish boundary treaty in Frankfort-on-Oder Jan. 27.) In Bonn, West German Socialist leader Kurt Schumacher denounced Grotewohl's new offer as "a complicated system of swindling." [See p. 15G]

Labor to Share Industry Management. An impending general strike by 750,000 workers in Ruhr coal, iron and steel industries was averted when the West German Govt. promised Jan. 25 that trade unions will be given a 50% voice in company management in those heavy industries. The unions want it as a means of combating unemployment (1,911,000 in West Germany in mid-January). [See Vol. X, pp. 423J, 298N, 291C, 193E]

East-West Trade. A $19.6 million trade agreement signed between East and West Germany in Berlin Feb. 3 called for the West to send the Soviet zone machine tools, coal, iron, steel and manufactured goods in exchange for machinery, mining products, mineral oil, electrical equipment and other manufactured items. The pact is subject to approval or veto by the Western Allied High Commissioners. [See Vol. X, p. 392C-D]

ATLANTIC DEFENSE

Eisenhower Wins U.S. Backing. Controversy over U.S. defense of Atlantic pact partners with ground troops died down in Congress this week as the result of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's reports on his inspection tour of West Europe.

Nearly all Congressmen said they were satisfied by what Eisenhower told them in more closed sessions with committees Feb. 2: U.S. troops will be "the small fraction" in his Atlantic army, but it is essential that U.S. troops be sent to Europe without inflexible Congressional limitations; the U.S.' main task now is to generate winning spirit among its allies and go all out to supply them with arms for their own armies.

The Atlantic Supreme Commander made a radio-TV address to the nation Feb. 2 similar to his speech to an informal joint session of Congress Feb. 1. He said morale is "the fundamental element in this whole situation . . . Given unity in spirit and action, the job can be done" and the non-Communist world can build for itself "a wall of security." On Europe's efforts: "The people of Europe are not spiritually bankrupt, despite the validity of many pessimistic reports . . . In every capital there is growing a desire to cooperate in this mutual security effort." [See p. 350D-E]

Pres Truman also emphasized the leadership theme when he said in a Philadelphia speech Feb. 3: "We cannot lead the forces of freedom from behind." [See pp. 43J, 29B]

Sens. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) and Walter F. George (D., Ga.) said Feb. 3 they did not believe Eisenhower would object to some kind of Congressional-imposed quota limit on U.S. troops for Europe. Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.) said State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, if not Eisenhower, should say precisely what "commitments" the U.S. Govt. has made in Europe. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) commented Feb. 4 that, despite "a good impression" made by Eisenhower, Pres. Truman should submit to Congress any plan he has for bolstering U.S. forces in Europe. Taft also made a 9,000-word speech in the Senate Feb. 8 demanding formal Congressional approval of troop commitments.

But the Senate Democratic Policy Com. decided Feb. 6 to put through a resolution saying it is "desirable" that American forces be sent to Europe, not a restrictive measure such as the one already introduced by Wherry. [See pp. 29K-L, 18G-19A]

Canada Issues Arms Program. Defense Min. Brooke Claxton asked the Canadian Parliament Feb. 5 to pass a $5 billion 3-year defense program providing for a 100-ship navy, a 40-squadron air force, an army of over one full division and "hundreds of millions" of dollars worth of arms for allied nations. Canada intends to send 5,000 or 6,000 troops to Europe for Gen. Eisenhower's Atlantic army. [See pp. 35E, 21C]

Holland's caretaker Cabinet decided Feb. 1 to increase the defense budget this year to $395.5 million (1.5 billion guilders) from the $223.5 million first planned. [See p. 28B]

French Premier René Pleven returned to Paris from the U.S. Feb. 4 after a stop in Ottawa Feb. 3. He won a 401-182 vote of confidence on foreign policy in the French Natl. Assembly Feb. 7. Pleven told the Assembly Pres. Truman and Defense Secy. George C. Marshall promised the U.S. will never launch a "preventive war." [See p. 35F-H]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Asks $10 Billion Tax Boost. Pres. Truman asked Congress Feb. 2 for an immediate $10 billion tax increase as the first of 2 steps toward balancing his $71.6 billion budget (for fiscal 1952) and forestalling an anticipated $16½ billion deficit. His tax message indicated that the 2d step would be a request for an additional $6½ billion tax boost. But he deferred this 2d request until later in the year because he needed time "to observe economic developments," such as "the impact of the defense effort and of tighter controls on prices and wages and profits," and to get more accurate estimates of necessary military expenditures than he was able to present in his budget message.

Mr. Truman urged "pay-as-you-go" taxation for 3 reasons: (1) "to keep the Govt.'s finances on a sound footing," (2) "to distribute the cost of defense fairly" and (3) "to help prevent

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inflation." Sources he proposed for the initial revenue increase were the same as those he had outlined to House Ways & Means Com. members Jan. 21: $4 billion from personal income taxes and $3 billion each from corporation profits taxes and excise taxes. He also urged a further tightening of tax loopholes and strengthening of tax collection enforcement.

Details of the $10 billion request were explained to the House Ways & Means Com. by Treasury Secy. John W. Snyder Feb. 5. Excise tax increases recommended would raise the 7¢-a-pack cigarette tax to 10¢, add 60¢ to the $1.80 levy on a 5th of whiskey, double the 1½¢-a-gallon gasoline tax, raise taxes on new autos from 7% to 20% and increase the 10% levy on electric, gas and oil appliances, refrigerators and radio and TV sets to 25%. New taxes, such as 20% on golf green fees, were also urged.

Personal and corporation income taxes would be raised to record levels under the Administration's proposals:

Personal—4 percentage points would be added to all individual income tax rates. This would mean that lower-income groups would bear the brunt of the raise. The present minimum of 20% on income up to $2,000 (excluding the $600 personal exemption and deductions) would go up to 24%, a 20% increase. The maximum of 91% on income above $200,000 would be boosted to 95%, a rise of only 4.4%. The individual income tax ceiling, however, would go up only 3 percentage points, from 87% to 90%, so a person with a $1 million income would have his taxes raised only 3½%. (World War II's highest rates ranged from 23% to 94%, and the ceiling was 90% of all a person's income.) Pres. Truman proposed to keep the personal exemption at $600, against the wartime $500.

Corporation—8 percentage points would be added to all corporation income tax rates. The present 25% rate on the first $25,000 of profits would go up to 33%, the 47% tax on "normal" earnings above $25,000 to 55% and the 77% excess profits rate to 85%. The maximum amount of a company's profits the Govt. could take in combined "normal" and excess profits taxes would be increased from the present 62% to 70%.

Capital gains—The 25% maximum levy on long-term capital gains would go up to 37½%. To "provide more effective taxation of speculative profits," capital would have to be invested for a year instead of the present 6 months before profits on it could qualify for the advantageous long-term rate. [See p. 35P]

Reaction. Many Congressmen, including Fair Dealers, demanded that non-defense spending be cut "to the bone" before taxes are raised. Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R., N.Y.) charged that either the Administration has no overall tax program "or the President's tax message is so politically clever as to amount to downright dishonesty." Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D., N.C.) said a 2-package tax program was impossible for such practical reasons as lack of time and Senate antagonism. Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) called it "most unwise." He agreed "we must tax till it hurts," but also demanded a $9.1 billion cut in "nonessential spending." Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) said at least $2½ billion could be trimmed from the budget. Liquor interests said higher taxes would increase "moonshining." Leaders of other industries involved predicted that tax increases would either cut sales and cause unemployment and business failures or raise prices and add to inflation.

Monetary Policy Dispute. Pres. Truman Feb. 1-2 backed Treasury Secy. Snyder in his long-standing dispute with the Fed. Reserve Board over monetary policy. On Feb. 2, 2 days after he met with the FRB and its Open Market Com., Mr. Truman sent FRB Chairman Thomas B. McCabe a letter thanking the board for its "assurance that you would fully support the Treasury defense financing program" and maintain the market for Govt. securities "at present levels." Mr. Truman authorized a White House statement Feb. 1 announcing that the board and committee members had "pledged their support to the President to maintain the stability of Govt. securities" during the crisis.

FRB Member Marriner S. Eccles denied Feb. 3 that the board had given the President any such assurances and offered the FRB's memorandum of the meeting as proof. Others who had been present at the meeting (they did not authorize use of their names) also disagreed with the President's version of the discussion, but FRB Member James K. Vardaman Jr. said Feb. 5 that Mr. Truman "had been allowed to leave the conference room with the definite impression" that the committee would support the Snyder program. The FRB memorandum, approved by all members but issued by Eccles without any other member's knowledge or consent, revealed that Mr. Truman "made no mention of recent differences of opinion with the Treasury." He stressed the importance of maintaining confidence in Govt. credit and securities. McCabe promised him that he could depend on all present "to do what they could to protect the Govt. credit."

Some FRB officials and Congressmen were disturbed at the President's action in calling the meeting at all since it might be considered an attempt to exert political influence on the independent FRB. The dispute stemmed from Snyder's fight to keep interest rates on Govt. bonds low in order to cut the cost of the Govt. debt. The FRB opposed this "cheap money" policy as shortsighted and urged higher rates when market conditions warrant to counteract inflation. The board fought Snyder's demand that it support the low interest rate by buying up all Treasury bonds refused by the market. [See pp. 39A, 36M; Vol. X, 342K]

Dedicates Chapel. "Our men are in Korea because we are trying to prevent a worldwide war," Pres. Truman declared in Philadelphia Feb. 3 as he dedicated the Chapel of the 4 Chaplains at Temple U. He warned the nation against listening to the "people who want to quit" whenever "things look hard." The chapel was built in the lower church of Grace Baptist Temple at Broad and Berks Sts. as a memorial to 4 chaplains who went down with the troopship *Dorchester* when it was torpedoed off Greenland Feb. 3, 1943. The chaplains, who gave their lifebelts to others, were Clark A. Poling of Schenectady, N.Y. and George L. Fox of Sharon, Vt., Protestants; John P. Washington of Newark, N.J., Roman Catholic priest, and Alexander D. Goode of York, Pa., rabbi. 10,000 Americans of all faiths contributed $300,000 for the chapel. The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, father of Clark poling, is its chaplain. [See p. 42J; Vol. VIII, 303L]

Appointment. Ellsworth Bunker, 56, of New York, chairman of Natl. Sugar Refining Co., as Ambassador to Argentina Feb. 5. He succeeds Stanton Griffis who was sworn in Feb. 5 as Ambassador to Spain. [See Vol. X, p. 416D]

MOBILIZATION & DEFENSE

2 More Atomic Tests. The Atomic Energy Comm. set off its 4th and 5th atomic explosions in 11 days at its Nevada proving grounds Feb. 2 & 6, concluding its first series of tests at the new site. It said it was "completely satisfied" with results and would conduct other tests there later.

The explosions, like the 3 previous blasts, went off shortly after 5:45 a.m. Pacific Standard Time. Both were greater than the first 3 and the last was the most powerful of all. They shattered windows in Las Vegas, about 70 miles away, and the flashes lit up the sky for 500 miles, being seen in San Francisco, Boise, Ida. and 250 miles below the Mexican border.

Following the first 3 tests, a slight but harmless increase in radioactivity was detected in the atmosphere in eastern U.S. and Canada, and snow that fell in Chicago, Cincinnati, Rochester, N.Y. and Ottawa was mildly but harmlessly radioactive.

The AEC still refused to reveal what the devices were that had been tested, disclosing only that they were genuine "nuclear detonations." Most widely held unofficial theory was that they were atomic artillery shells and/or atomic warheads for guided missiles. (Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, said in the *U.S. News & World Report* Feb. 5 that the U.S. would soon have both atomic artillery shells and guided missiles.) It was also unofficially reported that the tests were used to see how effective shelters and other protective measures were. [See p. 37A-C]

Other Atomic Developments. The Monsanto Chemical Co. informed the Atomic Energy Comm. Feb. 2 that it wanted to take advantage of the AEC's offer to let selected representatives of industry study its nuclear installations with a view to possible private development of electric power from atomic sources. The offer was announced Jan. 27 in response to requests by Monsanto, Detroit Edison Co. and Dow Chemical Co. The 3 companies wanted the Govt. to let private industry build and operate its own atomic power plants. They would use Govt.-leased uranium and sell the Govt. any A-bomb material produced.

The AEC said in its semi-annual report Jan. 31 that as much of its work as possible was being let out to private contractors to lay "the groundwork for eventual termination of government monopoly and the integration of atomic energy development with the competitive private enterprise system." It said the FBI made loyalty checks of 200,000 persons in the atomic program since Jan. 1947, and 1,600 of them quit during investigation or were found ineligible. Advances in atomic weapons, defense and medical and biological research were reported.

Plans for a new production works at the 4,000-acre Pantex ordnance reservation 17 miles east of Amarillo, Tex. were an-

nounced by the AEC Jan. 20. Exact purpose of the plant was kept secret but it was disclosed that radioactive materials would not be handled there. S. R. Sapirie, 42, deputy manager of the Oak Ridge Atomic Energy Plant, was appointed Oak Ridge manager Jan. 23, effective Feb. 1. [See Vol. X, p. 427E]

A The 10,000-ton carrier *Independence*, contaminated by radioactivity since its use as a target ship in the Bikini A-bomb tests in 1946, was sunk in the Pacific 215 miles off the California coast Jan. 26. It had been used as a decontamination training ship. [See Vol. VI, p. 213N]

Draft Call. The Army Feb. 1 issued an 80,000-man draft call for April, raising to 530,000 the number of draftees requested since drafting was resumed last fall. [See Vol. X, p. 416G]

Members of the House Armed Services Com. said Jan. 31 & Feb. 6 that the Defense Dept. has failed to prove that 18-year-olds must be drafted to raise armed strength to Pres. Truman's B goal of 3,462,000. Defense Dept. witnesses had tried to emphasize at committee hearings that 18-year-olds were better potential soldiers than older men. Asst. Defense Secy. Anna M. Rosenberg told the committee Jan. 26 that only about 80,000 of the 799,000 19-to-25-year-olds now 4-F would be suitable for the draft even if mental and physical standards were lowered. She warned Jan. 25 that taking 4-Fs, even for non-combat duty, would greatly increase the nation's future pension expenses.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower backed drafting 18-year-olds at a meeting of the Senate Preparedness Subcom. Feb. 2. He also approved Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.'s (R., Mass.) proposal to recruit foreign soldiers to fight under the U.S. flag, but said this C could not be a substitute for U.S. fighting men. Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex.), chairman of the subcommittee, proposed Jan. 29 that the pending manpower bill be amended to require the drafting of some 100,000 4-Fs and 290,000 married but childless non-veterans in the 19-26 age bracket before taking any 18-year-olds. In at least 6 states men who were classified 1-A before they married were already being drafted.

The Selective Service System announced Jan. 25 that all deferred college students would be allowed to choose their service in the last month of the present college year. [See p. 29N]

Stockpile Goal. The Munitions Board told Congress in a semi-D annual report Feb. 1 that it now plans to stockpile $8,869,598,000 worth of critical materials. This new objective is $3,368,000,000 higher than the goal announced last year. $2,718,838,000 worth had been stockpiled by Dec. 31, 1950. Purpose of the program is to store enough materials for the nation's defense effort for 5 years of war. [See pp. 11J, 6C]

Ships. The 33,000-ton carrier *Tarawa*, still undergoing modernization, was recommissioned in Brooklyn Feb. 3 as the 165th ship to reenter service from the Atlantic Reserve Fleet. [See Vol. V, p. 151E] . . . The 13,600-ton heavy cruiser *Los Angeles* was recommissioned in San Francisco Jan. 27 . . . The 17,000-ton cruiser *Northampton*, the Navy's first especially designed E command ship, was launched in Quincy, Mass. Jan. 27 . . . The $5½ million, 10,000-ton *Schuyler Otis Bland*, first Govt.-built cargo ship since World War II and prototype of the vessels intended to replace the wartime Liberty and Victory ships, was launched in Pascagoula, Miss. Jan. 30 . . . The 19,600-ton *Upshur*, originally designed as a luxury cruise vessel, was launched as a troopship in Camden, N.J. Jan. 19 . . . Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane, Maritime Admin. head, announced Jan. 17 that the Govt. has finished its surplus ship sales program after selling 1,113 war-built vessels abroad and 847 to American buyers for a total of $1,728,821,057. (The Govt. received a total of nearly F $2.17 billion for sales and charters of surplus ships, less than 45% of their original cost.) [See Vol. X, pp. 417B, 213J]

Armed Forces Day Set. Hopes of the individual services for their own "days" were ended Jan. 29 when Defense Secy. George C. Marshall announced that all the services would celebrate Armed Forces Day May 19. [See Vol. X, p. 165P]

New USO. A new United Service Organizations came into existence in New York Jan. 31 following a merger Jan. 18 of the old USO and the Associated Services for the Armed Forces. Officers elected Feb. 8: chairman—Harvey S. Firestone Jr.; president—Dr. Lindsley Kimball. [See Vol. X, p. 140H]

G **Major Jailed for Funds Misuse.** Maj. Harold Dean Banning, 39, former finance officer of the Berlin military post, was sentenced to 5 years at hard labor and fined $90,000 in Heidelberg Feb. 2 for misusing Army funds. He was convicted of using $569,352 in U.S. currency and $14,799 in military scrip to speculate illegally in German marks and make a $109,300 profit.

CONGRESS

Politics Charged in RFC Loans. Charges that political pressure and personal favoritism influenced the granting of RFC loans were made by a Senate Banking subcommittee after a 2-year investigation Feb. 2. The 6-man group headed by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) accused RFC directors Walter L. H Dunham and William E. Willett of practicing favoritism or yielding to pressure. The report cited testimony quoting Joseph H. Rosenbaum, Washington lawyer whose firm represented candidates for RFC loans, as saying he had Dunham and Willett "in his hip pocket." "Only a drastic action can restore the integrity of the RFC," the subcommittee said. It recommended replacement of the 5-man RFC board with a single governor.

Among those accused of unduly influencing RFC loans were: Democratic Natl. Chairman William E. Boyle; Presidential Asst. Donald S. Dawson; E. Merl Young, husband of a White House J stenographer, who started as a $1,080-a-year Govt. messenger in 1940 and made $60,000 in 1950 as "expediter" for RFC clients; ex-Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D., Mass.), legislative representative for the Economic Stabilization Agency, who was said to have won an RFC governorship for C. Edward Rowe, his law partner. The subcommittee said Rowe obtained a liberal $300,000 RFC loan for his own firm, the Harrington & Richardson Arms Co., after he had been mentioned as a potential RFC governor.

RFC Chairman W. Elmer Harber denied that politics or favoritism influenced RFC loans. Dunham, Willett and Rowe also denied yielding to influence, and Rowe said his company's loan had been repaid before he joined the RFC board. Boyle K denied any use of influence Feb. 3, saying that many people ask the Democratic Natl. Com. what Govt. agencies handle their specific problems and are given answers as a "routine" matter.

Most frequently accused of seeking fees to influence RFC loans was Young, who confirmed Feb. 6 that he had used Pres. Truman's name as a reference when he got a job with the RFC in 1945. The subcommittee said Young had been an $18,000-a-year Lustron Corp. vice president and simultaneously a $10,000-a-year F. L. Jacobs Co. official at a time when both companies were RFC borrowers. Recently he has run an insurance business which did not cover expenses but which was financed by Rosenbaum's law firm, Godwin, Rosenbaum, Meacham & Bailen, and L officials of the F. L. Jacobs Co. Young was accused of seeking $85,000 to aid the Texmass Petroleum Co. in RFC dealings.

Pres. Truman told reporters Feb. 8 that the report was asinine, that it found no fault with any RFC loans and contained no basis for the charges against Dawson and Boyle. He said its objective apparently was to reflect against the President. [See p. 19K]

Trade Act Curbed, Extended. The reciprocal trade agreements act was extended for an additional 3 years by House voice vote Feb. 7 after Republicans forced acceptance of 4 restrictions opposed by the Administration. The bill then went to the Senate. The changes were (1) a "peril point" amendment, approved 198-M 107, which requires the Tariff Comm. to determine the points below which duties cannot be reduced without endangering U.S. industry, (2) an "escape clause," adopted 191-89, under which the President could discontinue any tariff concessions harming or endangering a U.S. product, (3) a ban against granting tariff concessions to Russia or its satellites, passed by voice vote, and (4) a prohibition of tariff cuts on foreign farm products competing with U.S. price-supported ones unless the foreign product sells above the support price. The act had been scheduled to expire June 12. [See Vol. IX, p. 317C]

Single Appropriation Plan Scrapped. The Administration's plan of consolidating all major appropriations in an omnibus bill N was scrapped, for the current session at least, when the House Appropriations Com. voted 31-18 Jan. 29 to return to the old method of writing 10 or more bills. 18 R., 13 D. voted for the change; 16 D., 2 R. against. [See Vol. X, p. 5K]

'5 Percenter' Indicted. Col. James V. Hunt, a leading figure in the Senate's "5 percenter" inquiry in 1949, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington Feb. 5 on charges of taking fees to get Govt. contracts for businessmen while he was still on the War Assets Admin.'s payroll. Meantime Sen. Clyde R. Hoey's (D., N.C.) investigation subcommittee of the Senate Executive Expenditures Com., which had conducted the inquiry, P resumed its investigation of 5 percenters. The Senate voted the Hoey group $100,000 Jan. 29. [See Vol. X, p. 20J]

2 Witnesses Cleared. Fed. Judge F. Dickinson Letts acquitted Harry Russell, 59, Chicago and Miami Beach, Fla. gambler, of a contempt-of-Congress charge in Washington Feb. 5. He ruled

Russell was within his constitutional rights in refusing to incriminate himself by answering questions by the Senate Crime Investigating Com. The committee voted Feb. 7 to drop a contempt charge against Sheriff Frank J. (King) Clancy of Jefferson Parish, La. after he promised to abolish gambling there. [See pp. 37N, 38A; Vol. X, 312L]

COMMUNISM

REMINGTON

Remington Guilty. William W. Remington, 33, former $10,000-a-year Commerce Dept. economist, was found guilty of perjury by a federal jury of 5 men and 7 women in New York Feb. 7. It held that he had lied when he told a federal grand jury last May 25 that he had never been a member of the Communist Party. The verdict in effect upheld the prosecution charge that he had served a Soviet espionage ring while working for the War Production Board during the war. The jury was out only 5 hrs. 51 mins. Remington was sentenced to 5 years in prison and fined $2,000 Feb. 8. [See p. 37F]

Negro Captain Cleared. Capt. Charles A. Hill, Negro Air Force reservist, was cleared of disloyalty charges Feb. 3 after "personal review" by AF Secy. Thomas K. Finletter. [See p. 37E]

Dr. Margaret Schlauch, 52, American-born English professor at NYU, admittedly a "Marxist" and an opponent of U.S. policy in Asia, is quitting the university to teach at the University of Warsaw, NYU disclosed Feb. 5.

LABOR

Rail Strike Ending. The nationwide 8-day "sick" strike of 120,000 railroad employes began to crack Feb. 6. Striking switchyard workers began returning to the job on the East and West Coasts, apparently in response to a plea by Defense Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson that they fulfill their "responsibility . . . to our fighting men in Korea." By Feb. 7 the back-to-work movement had spread to the Midwest, where the "wildcat" strike had started. The Army, on Pres. Truman's orders, speeded the return Feb. 8 by directing the men to report for work by 4 p.m. Feb. 10 or be discharged. It also granted a temporary, immediate pay raise, retroactive to Oct. 1, of 12½¢ an hour for yard men and 5¢ an hour for road men—about half of what was offered in the Dec. 21 agreement.

The strikers were members of the Bro'hood of Railroad Trainmen who had walked out in defiance of court orders, Govt. control of the roads and their own president, William P. Kennedy. The walkout tied up most of the nation's roads and caused layoffs of about 250,000 workers in industries dependent on rail transport. 100,000 persons in the auto industry alone were made idle. The strike had crippled commuter service in major cities, brought freight embargoes by the railroads and Railway Express Agency, caused restrictions in mail service and halted much essential defense production and deliveries. Freight and mail embargoes were eased and commuter service restored as strikers returned Feb. 6-7.

Wilson's plea was made in a national broadcast Feb. 5. He told the strikers that the walkout was "paralyzing our country at a time when . . . we are in the greatest danger in our history." It was "making our whole productive system grind to a stop," he said. "The Communists could not hope to be this effective if they started a full-scale campaign of sabotage," he declared.

The White House had denounced the strike in a formal statement Feb. 2 as "directly injuring our national security." Released by Presidential Press Secy. Joseph Short, it accused the heads of the 4 operating rail unions of "bad faith" in signing a Dec. 21 agreement which they refused to recommend to their unions and which was later rejected by the membership. Pres. Truman told reporters Feb. 8 that the union leaders had acted like Russians in breaking their agreement. The union heads retorted that the President would eventually apologize to them as he did to the Marines. [See p. 29F]

The 2-year dispute stemmed from efforts of the 4 unions to win a 5-day, 40-hour week at the same pay now received for 48 hours' work. This would be equal to a 31¢-an-hour raise. 1,000,000 members of 16 non-operating rail unions won such an agreement in 1948, but the best the operating brotherhoods could get was the rejected Dec. 21 settlement for 23¢. Representatives of the railroads and the 4 unions met in Washington with Natl. Mediation Board Chrmn. John Thad Scott Jr., 56, during the strike but failed to come to terms. [See p. 36N]

Bus Strikes. A 2-day strike that tied up New Jersey's bus transportation ended Feb. 2 when 6,500 members of the AFL bus & trolley workers union accepted an 11¢-an-hour raise and a $120 increase in annual pensions. The state seized the Public Service Co. bus lines a few hours before the agreement under terms of the state utility anti-strike law [see Vol. X, p. 417K-L]. A strike that tied up Honolulu bus service for 35 days ended Jan. 26 when the Transit Workers Union and the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. agreed on an 8¢ hourly raise plus an additional 7¢ an hour, effective July 1. [See Vol. X, p. 253E]

Lewis Taxes Miners $20 Each. John L. Lewis told United Mine Workers members Feb. 1 that they must pay $20 each from their new pay raise "to build up [the UMW's] financial bulwarks to ward off onslaughts from our adversaries." [See 36E]

John J. Grogan of Hoboken, N.J. was elected president of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers at a convention held in Boston Jan. 22-26. [See Vol. X, p. 386D]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Govt. Wins Tests. Conservatives failed in 3 more attempts to overthrow the Labor Govt. with motions of censure. Laborites won 300-289 (Liberals abstaining) Feb. 1 on the issue of their handling of the coal shortage; 308-298 (7 Liberals opposed) Feb. 7 on going ahead with steel and iron nationalization Feb. 15; 306-298 Feb. 8 on their handling of the meat shortage. [See p. 8K-L; Vol. X, 376P]

Meat Rations Cut. Britain's weekly individual fresh meat ration was reduced Feb. 4 to an all-time low of 8 pence worth (about 9½¢ or the equivalent of 2 thin lamb chops). It was due to interruption of Argentine and French meat deliveries because of price disputes. Britain refused to pay those countries high prices for fear 2 other sources, Australia and New Zealand, would want more money. [See Vol. X, p. 400F]

Epidemic. Influenza and pneumonia caused 7,989 deaths Dec. 1-Jan. 27 in 126 principal cities of England and Wales, the Health Ministry reported Feb. 2. [See p. 20P]

Economic Reports. (Feb. 5) Britain produced 522,515 private autos and 262,702 commercial vehicles in 1950 for a 25% gain over 1949, exported 398,302 autos and 145,289 commercial vehicles for a 55% gain. [See p. 8K-L] . . . (Jan. 19) Britain's 1950 exports were valued at £2,170,100,000 ($6,076,280,000) for a 15% gain over 1949. Re-exports totaled £85 million. 1950 imports totaled £2,602,900,000 ($7,288,120,000) as against £2,274,100,000 in 1949. [See p. 8J]

Fabian Society, leading British Socialist discussion group, elected Sir Stafford Cripps president Feb. 5. [See Vol. X, 333P]

RUSSIA

Arms Program. By cutting prices on arms, other products and services used by the armed forces, Russia increased by 10-20% the purchasing power of its 79.2 billion-ruble (about $19.8 billion) military budget in 1950, a *N.Y. Times* analysis said Feb. 6. West Europe reported an influx of gold bars worth $14,000 each and bearing Soviet markings Feb. 3. Russia apparently was selling gold to get dollars with which to buy essential raw materials and machinery abroad. [See Vol. X, p. 185F]

Economic Reports. The Soviet Govt. said Jan. 25 its 1950 production quotas were exceeded on the whole by 2%. It said Jan. 26 that per capita buying power increased 19% last year because more goods were available at lower prices. [See p. 8N]

U.S. Lend-Lease Talks. Negotiations for settlement of Russia's $10.8 billion debt to the U.S. for World War II lend-lease were resumed in Washington Jan. 15 after a lapse of nearly 3 years. Russia wants most of the debt written off but the U.S. insisted Feb. 7 on return of 672 naval and merchant ships and small vessels still in Soviet hands. [See Vol. X, p. 245G]

WORLD'S OLDEST MAN? Oldest man in the USSR and probably oldest in the world is Masmir Kiut, 154, a Caucasian peasant, the Soviet Health Ministry publication *Medical Worker* said Feb. 4. It identified Kasamayan Khanum, 127, a Turkmenian, as the USSR's oldest woman and said the Soviet Union had 10,000 men and women over 100.

USSR Moslems, who form the 2d biggest religious group in the Soviet Union, were prevented by the Soviet Govt. from sending a delegation to a world Moslem conference in Karachi, Pakistan this week (reported Feb. 5). [See Vol. IV, p. 268F]

Canada. Economic reports: Canadian exports in 1950 totaled $3,118,400,000, a peacetime record, with $2,020,988,000 to the U.S., $469,910,000 to the U.K., $143,428,000 to Latin America (Feb. 3); gross national product last year was $17.5 billion as against $16.1 billion in 1949 (estimated by Canadian Bank of Commerce Jan. 27). [See p. 9E] . . . 16 kinds of metal, minerals, drugs and other industrial commodities were placed under export control Jan. 29, making about 130 items controlled by Canada to prevent shipment to Communist countries and guard against shortages. [See p. 42L; Vol. X, 401P]

Czechoslovakia. Press reports from Prague Feb. 3 said ex-Forgn. Min. Vladimir Clementis and his wife were believed to have fled the country, and a Vienna newspaper reported their arrival Feb. 7 in Belgrade. Clementis was ousted from the Czech Cabinet last March for "deviationism" on complete Czech support of the Soviet Union. Other reports: (in Munich Feb. 5)—Ex-Czech Industry Min. Bohumil Lausman was in Belgrade as an adviser to the Yugoslav Economics Ministry; (Feb. 6 in Vienna)—Czech Pres. Klement Gottwald was under police supervision and suspected of having helped Clementis escape. [See Vol. X, pp. 170M, 131F] . . . The Czech underground is giving the Communist regime serious trouble but its work is threatened by an organizational dispute among exiled leaders in the West because some of the exiles collaborated for a time with the Communists, the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* reported Feb. 4. (Dr. Peter Zenkl, leader of the Natl. Socialist faction [partisans of the late Czech Pres. Eduard Benes], quit the Council of Free Czechoslovakia [Czech Exile Govt.] at a Washington meeting Jan. 16. He formed a new Natl. Com. of Free Czechoslovakia. Vaclav Majer, Socialist, heads the original council.)

The *Herald Tribune* said the underground has sent out valuable information on the Czech Army and has identified Soviet Marshal Ivan Konev, now in Karlsbad, as supreme commander of East European satellite forces. The Czech underground is trying to form contacts with similar groups in Ukraine, Poland, Hungary, Rumania and East Germany. [See pp. 19C-D, 9F-G; Vol. X, 318D] . . . Prague announced sentencing of 4 Roman Catholic priests Feb. 1 and 6 more Feb. 5 to prison terms for treason and espionage. [See p. 21G-H]

Hungary. In retaliation for a Hungarian ban Jan. 19 on travel by foreign diplomats more than 20 miles from Budapest, the U.S. Jan. 29 ordered Hungarian diplomats in Washington to keep within 18 miles of the White House. Britain and France restricted travel rights of Hungarian envoys Feb. 5. [See Vol. X, p. 83A] . . . Nearly all Hungarians from 14 years up were made eligible for a labor draft Feb. 1. [See p. 21H] . . . Because the anti-Communist underground is circulating so many pamphlets, the Hungarian Govt. has ordered that all multigraph machines in the country be registered with police by Feb. 15, sources in Vienna reported Feb. 2. [See Vol. X, p. 101N]

Indonesia. Indonesian Pres. Sukarno paid the Philippines a state visit Jan. 28-Feb. 3. . . . The U.S. Export-Import Bank loaned Indonesia $52,245,500 for transport and communications equipment Jan. 17. . . . The Indonesian Army announced Jan. 30 that Haroekoe, Noesa, Laoet and Saparoea islands had been taken back from South Moluccan rebels and the only South Moluccan resistance left is on Ceram. [See Vol. X, p. 418A]

Iran. Shah (King) Mohammed Riza Pahlevi came out for land reform Jan. 28 when he announced he will break up his royal estates and sell peasants small farms. His inherited estates include 1,000 villages surrounded by farmlands worked by 250,000 peasants. [See Vol. X, pp. 364F, 294M, 69K] . . . A U.S. military aid shipment of 15 Sherman tanks and 18 108-mm. guns was landed at Bandar Shahpur Jan. 25. A series of fires in Teheran and towns near the Soviet border coincided with arrival of the shipment. [See Vol. X, p. 276L]

Italy. A "Titoist" crisis in the Italian Communist Party was intensified Feb. 3 when Vittorio Pellizzi quit as honorary president of the Communist Partisan Assn. because it would not swear to defend Italy against any aggressor, including the Soviet Union. 2 members of Parliament, Valdo Magnani and Aldo Cucchi, were revealed Jan. 28 to have quit the Italian Communist Party on grounds it was more devoted to Russia than Italy. The Chamber of Deputies voted Jan. 30 to let them remain MPs as independents or Socialists. More resignations from the CP Feb. 7: Riccardo Cocconi, 40, as party secretary in the 2 MPs' province, Reggio Emilia (northern Italy); Giuseppe Rusco, Mayor of Alice Belcolle; sculptor Sarti Vignoli of Bologna. CP leaders were said to have appealed to party chief Palmiro Togliatti to return from Moscow and try to stem the exodus. [See Vol. X, p. 422J; IX, 371E] . . . Land reform plans disclosed by Agriculture Min. Antonio Segni Feb. 4: about 3,750,000 acres will be distributed between mid-1951 and 1953 to peasants; owners will get $40 to $60 an acre, the Govt. will spend $130 to $200 an acre on improvements, peasants will pay for their farms (20 to 50 acres) in 30 annual installments. [See Vol. X, pp. 370G, 93L]

Philippines. Bodies of 3 U.S. service men ambushed in Hukbalahap country east of Manila were found Jan. 29. The Army began "Operation Saber," an attempted roundup of rebels in central and northern Luzon, with 15,000 men Jan. 17. [See 10A]

Yugoslavia. 16 royalist sympathizers were given 6-year to life sentences by a military court in Belgrade Feb. 3 for plotting to restore exiled King Peter II. (Peter was quoted Feb. 2 by U.S. Sen. Edwin C. Johnson [D., Colo.] that he could raise at least one division of Yugoslav exiles for a U.S. "Foreign Legion" in Europe.) [See p. 21F; Vol. X, 237D] . . . Marshal Tito said in a conversation with U.S. Rep. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) in Belgrade Jan. 25 that he (1) doubts the Cominform countries will attack Yugoslavia this spring, (2) does not regard a Cominform attack on Yugoslavia as inevitable and (3) believes the West is strong enough to negotiate with Russia without losing prestige. Kennedy, son of Joseph P. Kennedy [see Vol. X, p. 399G], also said Tito promised to grant democratic freedoms in Yugoslavia after the threat of a Cominform attack is dispelled. [See p. 2D] . . . Yugoslavia ended its state of war with Austria Jan. 19. This does not affect Yugoslav reparations claims. [See Vol. X, p. 186A; IX, 64B]

French Interior Ministry, campaigning against Cominform front groups in France, directed police Jan. 26 to shut down international headquarters in Paris of 3 Communist-led organizations: World Fed. of Trade Unions, Intl. Fed. of Dem. Women, World Fed. of Dem. Youth. All were given a month to cease operations in France. Moscow radio said Feb. 4 the WFTU would move to Warsaw. [See pp. 27M-N, 3M; Vol. IX, 380G; VIII, 71L] . . . **India** regained possession of Chandernagore Feb. 2. The former French possession, 10 mi. north of Calcutta, decided by referendum in 1949 to join India [see Vol. X, p. 230H]. Discovery of ore deposits in India bearing uranium and other fissionable materials was announced by the Govt. Feb. 1. Deposits are believed to be in Travancore (southern India). [See pp. 41J, 9K-L] . . . **Malaya** issued the first draft call in its history Jan. 22 to conscript 20,000 men, mostly for anti-guerrilla service with the Army and police. [See pp. 20P-21A; Vol. X, 423F-G] . . . **Sweden** announced Feb. 6 it will call up 100,000 conscripts for refresher war exercises this year. Maj. Gen. Nils Swedlund, 52, was designated Jan. 26 to become Swedish Army Commander-in-Chief when Gen. Helge Jung retires April 1. [See Vol. X, p. 160P]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Pres. Juan D. Perón broke a wildcat strike by 160,000 employes of Argentina's state-owned railroads by drafting all railway workers into the Army Jan. 25. The strikers returned Jan. 26 after a 4-day walkout for higher wages and union security. Perón denounced the "enormity" of the wage demand in view of the railroads' operating deficit. (Juan Eugenio Maggi

replaced Col. Juan Castro as Transport Min. Jan. 16.) [See Vol. X, p. 255E; VIII, 42D]

Refusal by the pro-Govt. News Venders Union to handle its deliveries and street sales forced *La Prensa*, leading Buenos Aires newspaper critical of the Perón regime, to halt publication Jan. 26. [See p. 10L; Vol. X, 325H, 70A]

Brazil. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, 67, was inaugurated President of Brazil for a 5-year term at ceremonies in Rio de Janeiro Jan. 31 attended by 7 visiting Latin American Forgn. Ministers. Joao Cafe Jr. was sworn in as Vice President. Vargas promised to reduce living costs and raise living standards. He also said he will maintain Brazil's "traditional and permanent relations of friendship and cooperation" with the U.S. despite previous charges that U.S. diplomats helped bring about his downfall as Brazil's "strong man" in 1945.

Vargas named a "non-political" Cabinet from which only the conservative Natl. Dem. Union party was excluded:

Forgn. Affairs Min.—Joao Neves da Fontoura	War—Gen. Newton Stillac Leal
Justice—Francisco Negrao de Lima	Navy—Adm. Renato de Almeida Guilhobel
Labor—Danton Coelho	Air—Nero Moura
Finance—Horacio Lafer	Transportat'n—Alvaro Souza Lima
Agriculture—Joao Cleofas	Education—Ernesto Simoes Jr.

[See Vol. X, pp. 386M, 325E for facts on Vargas]

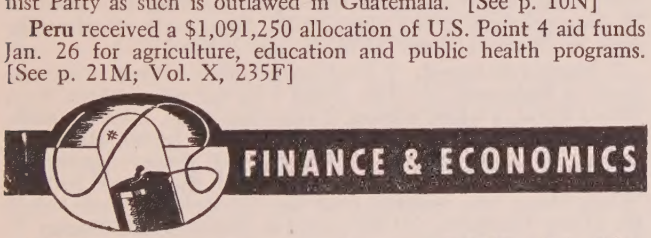
The U.S. cruisers *Philadelphia* and *St. Louis*, bought from the U.S. as World War II surplus, were turned over to the Brazilian Navy in Philadelphia Jan. 29. Their new names: *Almirante Borroso, Almirante Tanadare*. [See p. 11A]

Cuba. Ex-Pres. Ramón Grau San Martín and ex-Finance Min. Florentino Martinez were cleared by a Havana court Jan. 25 of involvement in alleged misappropriation of $174 million in Govt. funds in 1944-48. Charges are still pending against ex-Finance Min. Isauro Valdes Moreno and ex-Customs Admin. Eduardo Sanchez Alfonso. [See Vol. X, p. 246B] . . . José M. (Pepe) Gómez Meña, 64, wealthy Cuban sugar planter and society leader, was shot to death in Havana Jan. 29. The assassin, Angel Machado, ex-sugar mill foreman, killed himself. [See p. 21N]

Dominican Republic reported Feb. 4 that its exports totaled $83,514,773, imports $41,787,875 in 1950. Biggest exports: sugar $37,465,864 (Britain was biggest buyer), cacao $14,613,412, coffee $12,266,267. [See pp. 10N, 21L]

Guatemalan Communist leader José Manuel Fortuny announced Jan. 23 that the country's leftist Popular Liberation Front, Natl. Revolutionary Party and Workers and Communist parties have merged into a new Natl. Dem. Front. The Communist Party as such is outlawed in Guatemala. [See p. 10N]

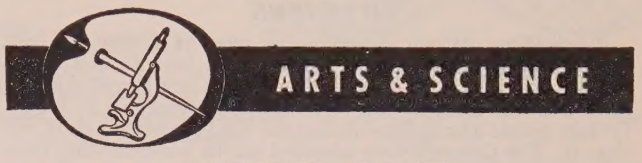
Peru received a $1,091,250 allocation of U.S. Point 4 aid funds Jan. 26 for agriculture, education and public health programs. [See p. 21M; Vol. X, 235F]



Price Enforcement Decision. Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston settled the dispute over who was to enforce price control Feb. 6 by assigning civil as well as criminal prosecutions to the Justice Dept. The Office of Price Stabilization will gather evidence of any violations and be responsible for any enforcement that does not entail court action. F. Joseph Donohue, who had been the OPS' enforcement chief for 11 days, resigned Feb. 8 and took a Presidential appointment as a Commissioner of the District of Columbia. (The OPS' New York office reported its first enforcement victory Feb. 1: cancellation of a 1¢-a-loaf price increase in bread.) [See p. 36G]

Price Action. A rollback of iron and steel scrap prices effective Feb. 7 was ordered by the OPS Feb. 3. Most scrap grades were cut about $10 a ton based on a key price of $44 a gross ton that prevailed in December, but prices of some specialty grades were cut as much as $60 a ton. The OPS Feb. 1 exempted from control prices of goods and services which are only of military use. On Feb. 2 it extended the recent coal price increase (up to 90¢ a ton) to retail sales. [See p. 36B]

Aluminum, Rubber Curbed. Further cuts in civilian use of aluminum and rubber were ordered by the Natl. Production Authority Feb. 3. Use of aluminum in more than 200 "less essential items" such as auto hardware, bicycles, jewelry and toys was banned, effective April 1. Use of natural rubber in toys, shoe soles and heels, floor mats and other items was prohibited, effective March 1. Civilian quotas of both aluminum and rubber were cut. (The Senate Small Business Com. charged Feb. 5 that the NPA was threatening the existence of many small businesses by squeezing them out of civilian production without giving them a chance to switch to defense output.) [See p. 38G]



NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

THE GREEN BAY TREE. Revival of Mordaunt Shairp's drama about rich old man's corrupting influence on youth he adopted. Staged & presented by Shepard Traube. The cast: Joseph Schildkraut, Denholm Elliott, Anne Crawford, Francis Compton, Mercer McLeod. Feb. 1 at John Golden. (4-3-1)*

THE ROSE TATTOO. Tennessee Williams' comedy about Sicilian-American woman tormented by discovery that dead husband she idealizes was unfaithful. Directed by Daniel Mann. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. Cast headed by Maureen Stapleton, Eli Wallach, Phyllis Love, Don Murray, Ludmilla Toretzka, Robert Carricart. Feb. 4 at Martin Beck. (5-2-1)*

CLOSED

KING LEAR, 48 performances, Feb. 3. [See Vol. X, p. 427J]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d unfavorable. [See p. 23G]

LEADING JANUARY FILMS

(FACTS ON FILE selections based on interest or quality)

New York Releases

THE BLUE LAMP. London "bobbies" and Scotland Yard detectives hunt down policeman's killer. T. E. B. Clarke screenplay directed by Basil Dearden. Michael Balcon production for J. Arthur Rank. Released by Eagle-Lion. In the cast: Dirk Bogarde, Peggy Evans, Jack Warner, Robert Flemyng, Jimmy Hanley, Meredith Edwards, Bernard Lee. Jan. 8.

HALLS OF MONTEZUMA. Bloody battle of U.S. Marines to win South Pacific island from Japanese. Michael Blankfort screenplay directed by Lewis Milestone. Produced by Robert Bassler for 20th Century-Fox. Cast has Richard Widmark, Karl Malden, Richard Hylton, Richard Boone. Jan. 4.

HUE & CRY. Comedy melodrama satirizing tales in which children defeat adult evil-doers. T. E. B. Clarke screenplay directed by Charles Crichton. Michael Balcon-Ealing Studios production released by Fine Arts Films. Cast includes Harry Fowler, Jack Warner, Joan Dowling. Jan. 8.

MAD WEDNESDAY. Harold Lloyd starred in comedy about accidental football hero who spends 20 years as advertising agency bookkeeper, gets fired and goes on hilarious bender. Written, directed & produced by Preston Sturges. RKO Radio release. In the cast: Jimmy Conlin, Frances Ramsden, Edgar Kennedy, Raymond Walburn, Arline Judge. Jan. 24.

THE MAGNIFICENT YANKEE. Emmet Lavery screenplay based on his stage play. Starring Louis Calhern as Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, the role he originated on Broadway. Directed by John Sturges. Produced by Armand Deutsch for MGM. Cast includes Ann Harding, Eduard Franz, Philip Ober, Ian Wolfe, James Lydon. Jan. 18. [See Vol. VI, p. 32B-C]

OPERATION DISASTER. Rescue of crewmembers of British submarine sunk during peacetime maneuvers. W. E. C. Fairchild screenplay based on Kenneth Woollard's play "Morning Departure." Directed by Roy Baker. Produced by Jay Lewis for J. Arthur Rank. Universal-International release. Cast includes John Mills, Richard Attenborough, Nigel Patrick, James Hayter, Andrew Crawford, Michael Brennan. Jan. 14.

THE STEEL HELMET. American GIs behind enemy lines in Korea, first fictional film of Korean war. Written, directed & produced by Samuel Fuller. Released by Lippert Pictures. Cast headed by Gene Evans, Steve Brodie, James Edwards, Robert Hutton, William Chun. Jan. 24. Victor Riesel charged in the N.Y. Mirror Jan. 12 that the film aided Communist propagandists.

NEW BOOKS

THE BUILD-UP BOYS, by Jeremy Kirk (pseudonym). A novel "exposing" the public relations business. Feb. 5. (Scribner, 242 pp., $3)*

DANGER FROM DEER, by Vicki Baum. Novel of a modern woman who repents and atones. Feb. 1. (Doubleday, $3)*

THE DAUGHTER OF JAIRUS, by Paul Fox. Novel about Naomi, the girl whom Jesus restored to life. Feb. 7. (Little, Brown, $2.75)*

THE FIRE IN THE DUST, by Francis MacManus. Novel of an unusual family in a small Irish town. Feb. 7. (Harcourt, Brace, 256 pp., $3)*

THE IMAGE OF A DRAWN SWORD, by Jocelyn Brooke. Symbolic fantasy about melancholy English bank clerk. Feb. 5. (Knopf, 242 pp., $2.75)*

A PHILOSOPHY OF LABOR, by Dr. Frank Tannenbaum. Columbia professor and FACTS ON FILE Advisory Board member discusses modern society and the labor union. Feb. 5. (Knopf, $2.75)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Feb. 4; based on national sales)

FICTION: Frances Parkinson Keyes' "Joy Street," Budd Schulberg's "The Disenchanted," Henry Morton Robinson's "The Cardinal," Thomas B. Costain's "Son of a Hundred Kings," Taylor Caldwell's "The Balance Wheel."

NON-FICTION: Thor Heverdahl's "Kon-Tiki," Gayelord Hauser's "Look Younger, Live Longer," "Boswell's London Journal," Winston S. Churchill's "The Hinge of Fate," Lowell Thomas Jr.'s "Out of This World." [See Vol. X, p. 428B-C]

SPORTS

WINNERS

Bobsledding. World championship races at L'Alpe D'Huez, France: West Germany won 2-man event Jan. 28 and 4-man Jan. 31. U.S. was 2d in both events. France first barred the Germans from the meet for fear of hostile demonstrations by L'Alpe D'Huez people who suffered during the Nazi occupation in World War II. The Germans were admitted on the understanding there would be no flying of the German flag or other displays of German "nationalism." [See Vol. X, pp. 48F, 288K]

Boxing. In Miami Feb. 7: Joe Louis, at 209, continued his attempted comeback to a heavyweight title bout by winning a 10-round decision over Omelio Agramonte of Cuba. [See p. 12G]

Golf. $10,000 Tucson, Ariz. open Feb. 4: Lloyd Mangrum, for $2,000. [See p. 24J] . . . Women's intl. 4-ball tourney in Hollywood, Fla. Feb. 4: Betsy Rawls & Betty Dodd. [See p. 39L]

Horse Racing. $205,700 Santa Anita Maturity, world's richest horse race, in Arcadia, Calif. Feb. 3: Great Circle, owned by John De Blois Wack's Yolo Stable, Willie Shoemaker up, for $144,325. [See p. 39L-M; Vol. X, 428M]

Ice Skating. U.S. figure skating titles in Seattle Feb. 3: men's—Dick Button, 21, of Boston, for 6th consecutive year; women's—Sonya Klopfer, 16, of Brooklyn; pairs—Peter & Karol Kennedy of Colorado Springs. [See Vol. X, p. 104G] . . . European women's figure skating title in Zurich Feb. 4: Jeannette Altwegg, 20, of Britain. [See Vol. X, p. 80H-J] . . . Women's world speed skating title in Eskilstuna, Sweden Feb. 4: Evi Huttonen of Finland. [See p. 39M; Vol. X, 64F]

Tennis. Australian doubles titles in Sydney Jan. 31: Frank Sedgman-Ken McGregor, Nancye Bolton-Thelma Long, all Australians. [See p. 39M]

Track. Hunter Mile in Boston A.A. games Feb. 3: Don Gehrmann, in 4 mins. 7.9 secs., over Fred Wilt. [See p. 39M-N] . . . Michigan U. 2½-mi. relay team set an indoor world record of 10 mins. 8.3 secs. in the Mich. St. Relays in East Lansing Feb. 3.

Football. Coaching appointments: William D. (Bill) Murray, 42, Delaware coach, as Duke head coach Jan. 31 [see Vol. X, p. 420G]; Charles A. (Chuck) Taylor, 31, NFL San Francisco line coach, as Stanford head coach Feb. 3 [see Vol. X, p. 428K-L]; Larry (Moon) Mullins, 42, of St. Ambrose (Ia.), as Kansas State head coach Feb. 4 [see Vol. X, p. 388F]; Dewitt Weaver, 38, Tulsa U. assistant, as Texas Tech head coach Feb. 5.

Southern Conf. decided Feb. 3 to use freshmen on all varsity sports teams starting next fall. [See p. 40C; Vol. X, 420G]

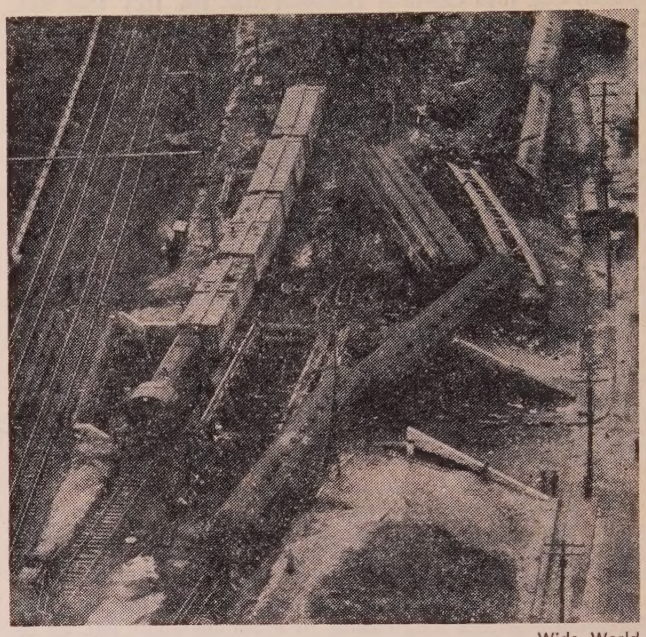
MISCELLANEOUS

New York Crime. A Republican resolution for a legislative investigation of New York City crime and corruption was introduced in Albany Feb. 6. The move followed these developments in New York:

Gerard W. Purcell, 38, a $4,150-a-year fireman, was indicted Jan. 22 on charges of stealing $138,000 in receipts for Firemen's Ball tickets in 1948 and 1949. He was financial and recording secretary of the Uniformed Firemen's Assn. which staged the affairs. John P. Crane, 38, the organization's president, was dismissed as a fireman Jan. 29 when he refused to testify before a grand jury about another $135,000 withdrawn on his authorization from 1947 through 1949. District Attorney Frank S. Hogan said the money went to "good local friends." Lt. John F. Dalton quit the fire department Feb. 2 after Hogan discovered that most of the financial records of the Uniformed Fire Officers Assn., which Dalton headed, had disappeared. 85 fire inspectors were removed from their jobs Jan. 25. Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri Jan. 31 denied an anonymous charge that 27 city firemen paid one of his aides $1,000 each to obtain promotions.

Meantime Harry Gross, 34, head of a $20 million-a-year police-protected bookmaking syndicate in Brooklyn, pleaded guilty there Jan. 23 to 66 bookmaking charges. 29 associates have also pleaded guilty. [See Vol. X, p. 372N]

Worst U.S. Rail Disaster in 33 Years



Wide World

83 persons were killed, 500 injured when Pennsylvania Railroad's commuter train, "Brokers' Special," plunged from tracks as it hit new temporary wooden overpass at Woodbridge, N.J. at 5:48 p.m. Feb. 6. Engineer Joseph H. Fitzsimmons, 57, admitted going 50 mph., twice the speed provided by regulations for the detour. There was no caution signal. Train was bound from Jersey City to Bay Head Junction with 1,050 persons aboard. Most of those killed were in car on side at center right. Air view photo was taken early Feb. 7. It was New York area's 3d train wreck in 11 months, U.S.' worst since 1918 when 115 persons were killed near Nashville and 97 died in a New York subway accident. 7 separate investigations were begun by federal, state, county and local officials. [See p. 12N]

Stiffer penalties for narcotics law violators were demanded in New York and Washington this week following the arrest of 77 dope peddlers in N.Y. Jan. 16-23. Some were found selling dope to school children. [Vol. X, pp. 393E, 187L]

7 Negroes Executed. 7 Martinsville (Va.) Negroes were executed in Richmond, Va. Feb. 2 and 5 for the rape of Mrs. Ruby Stroud Floyd, a white woman, 2 years ago. Gov. John S. Battle, Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Associate Justice Harold H. Burton refused to grant stays. Over 10,000 protests against the executions were received from throughout the world, and the White House was picketed from Jan. 30 on. Executed Feb 2: Joe Henry Hampton, 22; Howard Lee Hairston, 21; Booker T. Millner, 22; Frank Hairston Jr., 21. Executed Feb. 5: James Clabon Taylor, 24; James Luther Hairston, 23 (brother of Howard Hairston); Francis Desales Grayson, 40. All had admitted the attack. 52 Negroes have died in the state's electric chair since 1908. George Thomas Hailey, 27, white, who was executed with the first 4 Negroes Feb. 2 for the rape of a 14-year-old white girl, was apparently the first white man to suffer capital punishment for rape in the state.

2 Lynchings in 1950. Tuskegee Institute has reported that 2 persons, one Negro and one white, were lynched and 7 saved from lynching during 1950. The 2 victims: Jack Walker, Negro, Meriwether County, Ga. Aug. 18; Charlie Hurst, white, Pell City, Ala. Feb. 22. [See Vol. IX, p. 427H]

Wm. Rexford Fields Morris, 32, who said he was W. C. Fields' illegitimate son, received a $15,000 settlement in Los Angeles Jan. 16. Fields left a $771,000 estate. Mrs. Harriet V. Fields, from whom the comedian had been separated for nearly 40 years and was left only $10,000, finally got $150,000. [See Vol. VI, p. 421M-N] . . . **Pola Negri,** 51, Polish-born actress, became an American citizen in Hollywood Jan. 12 . . . **Drew Pearson,** columnist, Jan. 22 won a libel suit brought against him by ex-Calif. Atty. Gen. Fred N. Howser for $350,000. A Washington federal jury ruled that he had proved Howser had accepted a $1,200 gambling protection bribe. [See p. 20K]